



STUDENT'S NAME: _____

LEVEL: _____

DATE: _____

WORKSHEET 3 HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

The Role of Nurses in Hospital Admissions

Nurses play a vital **role** in the hospital admission process, **ensuring** a comprehensive transition for patients from arrival to receiving appropriate **care**. Their responsibilities during admission are multi-faceted, combining **clinical expertise** with compassionate patient interaction. Here's an **overview** of their role during this crucial **stage**:

1. Initial Assessment and Triage

Upon a patient's **arrival** at the hospital, nurses are often the first professionals they encounter. During the initial assessment, nurses **gather** essential information about the patient's medical history, **current** condition, and reason for **seeking care**. This step may involve:

- Recording vital signs (temperature, **blood pressure**, **heart rate**, **respiratory rate**).
- **Assessing** the patient's level of **consciousness** and general appearance.
- **Performing** a physical examination to detect any immediate health problems.
- Asking about allergies, medications, past **surgeries**, or **ongoing treatments**.

In emergency settings, triage nurses **prioritize** patients based on the severity of their condition. They make critical decisions to **ensure** that some people receive immediate attention, while others are directed to appropriate **care levels**.

2. Documentation and Communication

Nurses are responsible for creating or **updating** the patient's medical records during the admission process.

Accurate documentation includes:

- Patient identification information (name, age, **gender**).
- Medical history and any pre-existing conditions.
- Details of the **current illness** or **injury**.
- A list of medications the patient is currently taking.

This information is essential for continuity of care, as it provides doctors and nurses with a clear and detailed **overview** of the patient's condition. Nurses also **act** as communicators between the patient, their family, and other members of the hospital team, **ensuring** everyone is informed about the patient's **needs**.

3. Creating a Care Plan

Once the **initial assessment** is complete, nurses often collaborate with **physicians** and other healthcare professionals to develop a **care plan**. This plan includes the steps needed to address the patient's health problems and include:

- Specific **diagnostic tests** (e.g., blood tests, X-rays).
- Medication orders.
- Necessary **treatments** (e.g., IV fluids, wound care).
- **Referrals** to specialists or other departments (e.g., surgery, physical therapy).

Nurses are responsible for implementing many parts of the **care plan**, such as **administering** medications, **monitoring** the patient's condition, and responding to any **changes**.

4. Coordination of Services

During the admission process, nurses help coordinate the logistics of the patient's care. This can involve:

- **Arranging for** transportation to different parts of the hospital (e.g., radiology, operating rooms).
- **Scheduling** tests or procedures.
- **Ensuring** the patient is **settled** in the correct unit or **ward**.

5. Ongoing Monitoring and Reassessment

Even after the admission process is complete, nurses continue to monitor the patient **closely**. They check any changes in the patient's condition and **update** the care plan as needed.

Conclusion

Nurses are **critical** to the hospital admission process, acting as communicators, educators, and **advocates**. Their ability to evaluate patients **quickly**, document **thoroughly**, and provide compassionate care ensures that each patient receives appropriate and timely treatment. **Through** their diverse roles, nurses **contribute** to the clinical and emotional aspects of patients, setting the foundation for a **successful** hospital stay and **recovery**.